

# MAINE FARMER, AND JOURNAL OF THE ARTS.



"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

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## THE FARMER.

E. HOLMES, Editor.

WINTHROP, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 6, 1839.

### NEW WAY OF FEEDING OUT BEANS TO SHEEP.

Friend P. Wingate tells us that he once knew a man who raised a large quantity of the common case knife beans, which run up poles. When ripe, he cut off the stalks of the beans near the ground, took poles and all, and carried them to his barn and set them up to dry, during the winter he would throw out a pole or two on the snow to his sheep, which would eat off the beans, leaves, &c. stripping the pole completely. These he laid up for use during the ensuing season, and the next day threw them more. In this way he made his sheep thrash the beans at their leisure, and at the same time kept them in excellent order.

### MULTIPLYING SWARMS OF BEES.

All who have read the Georgics of Virgil will recollect the story which the Old Poet relates, of manufacturing swarms of Bees by beating a heifer to death and leaving her carcass to breed bees. This mode will do much better in poetic theory, than in sober practice. By studying Nature and following or applying the laws which are unfolded to us by careful research, many things can be accomplished which were before considered among the impossibilities. This is proved by the researches of Mr Weeks of Salisbury, Vermont, into the natural History of Bees. He has become so familiar with their "manners and customs," that he thinks nothing of taking a few spare ones from any hive—shutting them up by themselves, & after compelling them to raise to themselves a Queen, sets them to raising up a swarm of their own. At first we were a little inclined to doubt this. But after reading his treatise, which is full of practical instruction in the business, and having some correspondence with him, we have come to the conclusion that it must be so.

The following extract from a letter received from him, dated March 25th will be interesting to our readers. "I am indebted to a gentleman who had traveled in Italy, for my first thoughts of compelling Bees to make Queens. I devised means instantly to try the experiment, and succeeded. I tried again and again, and in various ways and under various circumstances and never failed in a single instance.

I have had them robbed, but never until after the young Queen had made her escape from the cell where she was raised. That the birth of the Queen is hastened so that she hatches several days sooner than her sisters (Larvae) there can be no doubt. The fact is obvious to every close observer. Now whether it is the difference in food, or change of position, from a horizontal to a perpendicular one, which changes her nature to a Queen, is more than I can tell. But one thing is certain—their nature must be changed, if changed at all before they have obtained their entire growth, for all Chrysales, with which I have any knowledge become perfect,—entire—before they reach this period of their existence. If I am not mistaken all Naturalists agree to the following fact which is this. "The peculiar jog which constitutes a male or female in the insect tribes, is produced while in the Larva state."—not by design however in many, as in the Honey bee tribe." \* \* \*

In regard to the multiplication of swarms he observes. "That bees may be increased to any extent without swarming, there is not a doubt. Compelling the bees to make extra Queens, is the foundation of the whole business. And this may be done in any country favorable to the raising of bees.

The most northern latitudes are not as favorable to increase colonies of bees without swarming as in a more mild climate, and where the seasons are longer. I have tried this experiment several times and have not yet failed. I have divided them and received a swarm from one of the divisions the same season. I have transferred and divided in the same season with perfect success, and thus far, I have not failed in a single trial when the experiment was made in accordance with the rules set forth in my manual. Bees may be increased to any extent without swarming, where the seasons are favorable to that object. In this latitude the seasons are too short to make very rapid advances.

Artificial heat is not as favorable to the breeding of bees, nor to their health and lives as natural heat. I have set them to breeding in January, but I found that the heat produced by the fire though moderate, in the course of two weeks caused death in many of the Old bees and a chill destroyed the larvae and I was compelled to relinquish the winter enterprise as unprofitable business. I am inclined to think that a room may be so constructed, and so warmed by heated air that swarms may be forwarded in the spring to great advantage."

We trust that Mr Weeks will pardon the liberty we have taken, in publishing so much of a private letter; but the information is so novel and interesting that we deemed it a duty to lay it before our readers.

### RAISE UP THE OXEN.

It was mentioned in our last paper, that our legislature at the late session passed a law "to encourage the raising of oxen."

This act provides that whoever shall raise a yoke of oxen, from calves, said oxen shall be exempt from attachment, execution or distress, so long as they remain the property of the person so raising them. We suppose there are some hard faces, that will frown at this law, but we opine that it will do a vast deal of good. It will promote the raising of oxen, which has become one of the staple products of Maine. Will make beef and ox labor more plenty, and encourage industry and the desire of accumulating something in thousands who would not, or could not do it in other circumstances, and will save hundreds of families from the poor house.

It does not authorize a person to purchase property of another, and then put it out of the reach of creditors, but it encourages the producing—the creating of property as it were, by allowing the producer the enjoyment of it when the reverses in life which may come upon all, shall strip him of other property and other means of support.

### OIL COLOR CAKES.

Those who are engaged in painting may frequently find it very convenient to have some colors prepared and placed in such a shape as to be portable and readily used. Mr. Blackman, an English gentleman received some years ago a medal from the society of Arts, for his mode of preparing oil color cakes, which we find described in Heberts Encyclopedia. Take four ounces of the finest and clearest gum mastick—

reduce it to a fine powder—spirits of turpentine one pint; mix them together in a bottle, stirring them frequently till the mastick is dissolved; if it is wanted in haste, some heat may be applied; but the solution is best when made cold. Let the colors to be made use of be the best that can be procured, taking care that by washing &c. they are brought to the greatest degree of fineness possible.

When the colors are dry, grind them on a hard close stone (porphyry is best) in spirits of turpentine adding a small quantity of the mastic varnish. Let the colors so ground become again dry, then prepare the composition for forming them into cakes, in the following manner:—

Procure some of the whitest and purest spermaceti you can obtain; melt it over a gentle fire in a clean earthen vessel; when fluid add to it one third of its weight of poppy oil, (we presume any other pure vegetable oil used in painting would answer) and stir the whole well together; these things being in readiness, place the stone on which your colors are ground on a frame or support, and by means of a charcoal fire under it make the stone warm; next grind your color fine with a muller, then adding a sufficient quantity of the mixture of poppy oil and spermaceti, work the whole together with a muller to a proper consistency; then take a piece of a fit size for the cake you intend to make roll it into a ball, put it into a mould, press it and it will be complete. When these are to be used, they may be rubbed down with oil diluted with spirits of turpentine and thus rendered of a suitable consistency for being applied to the surface of the work which you wish to paint.

### STONE POSTS.

MESSRS EDITORS: Although you have had the kindness to insert in your paper two communications from me on this subject, I will again with your consent intrude upon your columns to tell your readers the way that I think is the best to set stone post, as there are objections in the minds of those who have not given these posts a fair trial. They are decidedly the best and cheapest post that a farmer can make use of, if they can be obtained within a reasonable distance from where they are to be used. They are heavy which makes the transportation expensive.

The strongest objection against these posts is that the frost "heaves them about too much," but this objection can easily be avoided.

The top of these posts when set should not be any higher from the surface of the ground than the top of the fence is to be, because the weight of the top of the post operated upon by the wind is apt to sway them about.

When fence runs from east to west the sun thaws the snow and ice away from the south side and the earth on this side of the post becomes soft whilst that on the north side is frozen, so that stone posts will generally lean towards the south, and northern winds will cause them to lean that way if the fence is exposed to such winds.

To prevent this the south side of the post hole should never be dug south of the line on which the fence is to be made. The hole should be so dug that the sward on the sunny side of the fence should not be broken; but so that the post should rest against the sward on the south or sunny side.

And should the fence be ditched which is preferable, it is an excellent plan to put a stick of wood 3 or



4 feet long lengthwise against the side of the post before ditching.

If the bottom of the post is below the effects of the frost there is but little danger of these posts 'heaving' as there weight keeps them permanent.

I helped set stone post in the spring of '27 and they are standing yet—nothing has been done to them since and they are as upright as they were when we finished setting them, and most likely they are as sound as they were then. They stand on sandy soil, but we have a goodly number upon clayey and clayey loam, that have been set 10 and 11 years, which require but little attention in the spring. It is with them as it is with most other things, an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure.

I like the mode of fastening the rails to the post described in the 51st No. of the last vol. of the Farmer, it takes some more iron, but it saves labor because it is unnecessary to have holes drilled through the post and not only labor saved, but the post is stronger without having holes drilled through them. I should never recommend to have stone posts set for bars where there is frequent passing with a team, for a very light blow from a cart hub or axle-tree, will break one of these kind of post.

In haste &c. E. G. B.

#### WHAT IS MARL?

**Messrs Editors:** By answering the following questions in the Farmer, I think you might confer a favor on the public, as for the want of such knowledge, farmers would not be benefited; although they might discover a bed of this valuable manure.

What is marl? What is its general appearance? And in what situations is it most likely to be found? I have inquired at the Cabinet in the State house, and was told there was no such substance there.

One of my neighbors when engaged in hauling muck from the swamp, last summer found a substance somewhat resembling clay but more gritty, which upon being dried became hard like a stone, it afterwards, when wet with rain, pulverized like ashes.

What was it, think you?

Jno.

**NOTE.** In olden times, if we do not greatly mistake, there were two substances which received the name of marl. viz. Any clay which would crumble to pieces in water. And any clay which also contained carbonate of lime. The first was called *Argillaceous marl* and the last *Calcareous marl*. Of late however the term marl seems to be applied only to that kind of mineral matter which is made up of clay, lime and some sand or silex. Sometimes this looks exactly like clay and sometimes it is harder, sometimes it contains shells imbedded in it. The best test is a little muriatic acid. Put the substance into a glass of water. Let it stand until all the common air, which is contained in the pores of the lump, has passed off, then add your acid—if an effervescence, which is the escape of the carbonic gas, takes place it is marl. Very strong vinegar may be used. We have been told that large quantities of marl have been found in and around Eastport and Lubec—It will undoubtedly be found in many other parts of our State hereafter.

Ed.

#### REWARD OFFERED!!

"The remainder" of the "Review of the Report of the School Committee of Winthrop, 1838; By a teacher," is among the missing. The full value of the article, and the thanks of the subscriber will be given for a copy for the Maine Farmer.

W. F. N.

March 28, 1839.

#### DEPARTMENT,

Conducted by M. SEAVEY.

#### FARMERS' CALENDAR FOR APRIL.

**Kitchen Garden.** Every farmer who neglects to make a good garden, deprives himself and family of very many of the best fruits of the soil, and cannot be said to manage his farm upon those principles of economy which are absolutely necessary to ensure success in his business. One quarter of an acre of ground well managed as a garden will produce \$50 worth of

vegetables. "It has been done and may be done again" and it is the duty of every one to avail himself of the privilege of doing it. In making and laying out a garden, a warm, dry piece of land should be selected and manured with well rotted barn-yard and compost manures. After it has been ploughed and well covered with manure it should be dug over with a garden fork and all the lumps beat up fine, then raked and made into beds preparatory to planting the seed. In planting we have generally used a small strip of shingle for a drill machine and our fingers for a seed sower, and found them to answer admirably well. Take a piece of board with strait edges, as long as your beds are wide, and as wide as you want your rows from each other and lay it crossways at one end of your bed and draw a drill by the edge of it with a strip of shingle, and strew the seed in with the fingers; then cover a little dirt over with your shingle and turn the board over and perform the same operation—thus proceed until you have completed the sowing.

**Parsnips** should be sown as early in the spring as the ground can be prepared, as they require the whole of our seasons to come to maturity. After the plants get well up they should be thinned out, and they will grow very large. Some persons let them stay in the ground all winter and dig them in the spring; but we do not think they are so good as they are to put them in the cellar and cover them with loam from the garden.

**Onions** also need early planting. They grow best to be planted a succession of years upon the same spot. Strong manure should be dug into the bed to the depth of 3 or 4 inches, and it should be rolled after the seed is sown. There are several kinds—the white Portugal is the most mild and agreeable flavor, they grow the quickest but do not yield so large a crop as the large red, which also keep better through the winter.

**Beets.** The early blood turnip root is altogether preferable for summer and fall use, but if they remain in the ground until they get ripe they will be tough and stringy. The long blood red is preferable to any other to use through the winter.

**Currant bushes** should be attended to as soon as the frost is fairly out. Trim them up and cut off all the straggling branches, and stick the cuttings into the ground where you want new bushes, and you will have fruit from them the second year. They are very tenacious of life and will grow in almost any soil, but if you give them a good piece of ground and keep the grass hoed up among them, they will give you much larger, more perfect and a greater quantity of fruit.—They will reward you well for taking good care of them.

**EARLY POTATOES.** The editor of the Boston Cultivator says, "the Chenango is the best early potatoe we have used." We can tell him that we have cultivated in "the cold and sterile bogs of Penobscot" not less than three kinds earlier than the Chenango, and as much superior to them as they are superior to the "old Bunker potatoe." As to names we wish we were able to give one by which the different kinds may be known but this is hardly possible; for most of them have as many names as there are counties in which they are raised in the State.

One variety which we consider valuable as an early potatoe is known by the names of blue noses—white blue noses—pink eyes—early pink eyes—purple pink eyes. This is a smooth, light colored potatoe, considerably flattened at the sides—the eyes deeply indented with a number of irregularly shaped light purple spots on it, varying in size from the bigness of a man's thumb nail to that of a cent. It grows quick and is very dry and mealy, and produces about as good a crop as the chenango.

Another kind is a regular round potatoe, with a thin smooth, purple skin, and grows to a good size if planted in rich ground. We first planted this kind in 1836, and had ripe potatoes in 68 days, notwithstanding the season was very cold, backward, and unproductive.—They have a very fine grain and pleasant flavor, being

entirely free from that strong tang which many kinds of potatoes possess. An incident which occurred at the cooking of the first of the kind we ever used, will illustrate their quality as to dryness. After they had boiled a short time (not so long as is usually required to cook potatoes,) on putting a fork into one of them it broke open. The water was then drained off and the kettle covered and set over a moderate heat for a few minutes to dry them. On removing the cover the potatoes exhibited the appearance of a lump of quick lime on which water had been thrown. They were completely and entirely dissolved, and looked almost as clean and white as a light snow heap.

A kind known by some as cow horn or hogs horn, is a very good potato, drier, milder, earlier & cook much quicker than the chenango and produce as good a crop. They have a deep purple skin, are long, crooked and small at one end, much in the shape of a cows horn.

But of all the potatoes we have ever seen, the Butman is our favorite. And were it not that they are in different producers and not so early as the above kinds they would be universally cultivated for the table.—They combine the good qualities of the above kinds, to which may be added that of beauty of appearance possessing a thin, white and clean skin.

There is one peculiarity in these kinds of potatoes not possessed by any others with which we are acquainted; and that is, when becoming cold, after being cooked (baked, boiled, or steamed,) they do not fall together solid, and become hard and soggy as other kinds do, but may be again warmed, and are equally as mealy and dry as when first cooked.

**DOSING & DRUGGING.** Dr. Alcott the indefatigable and philanthropic friend of human happiness, has issued a tract with the above title, which is made up from the monthly numbers of the library of health. We have read it with much interest, as we, with every other well wisher, must feel a deep and vital interest in the cause of a physiological reformation: and we hope that the time is not far distant when a visible change will take place in public opinion with regard to the evils which he is endeavoring to expose and exterminate. But an idea of the necessity of dosing children is so firmly rivetted in the minds of many mothers that a miracle must be wrought to produce a reformation. We believe, however, that much good will be affected by the circulation of such tracts as this, and that they will, eventually, be the medium of a reformation. It ought to be read in every family in the country.

#### LEGAL.

##### NOTES.

**Mr. Seavey:**—Will you answer the following question through the Legal department of your paper and oblige

A READER.

If A. gives his Note to B. or his order for a sum of money on demand, for a time specified, no place is mentioned for payment. B. sells the Note to D. can D. put the Note in suit and collect it of A. and also a bill of cost without first demanding the sum of A?

2d. A. gives his Note to B. on order for money on demand, B. is poor; A. pays B. at different times to nearly the amount of the Note B. sells the Note to C. can C. collect the whole of the Note of A. or must he allow what B. paid to A.

A READER.

When a note is given as above stated, it implies that a contract once existed between the parties and that it was fulfilled and completed on the part of B. by delivering to A. the property for which the note was given. It now remains for A. to fulfill on his part, by paying the note, which he must do wherever it may be, and if it gets into the hands of a lawyer the best way is to get it out as easy as he can, and look out in future, and name some place for payment.

In reply to the second question, there are a great variety of circumstances which may at-



tend a case of this kind that would change the whole state of the affair so that no rule can be laid down that will not be liable to be varied by those circumstances. It is however sound law that if A paid the note to B while it was his property, truly and bona fide, and B should afterwards fraudulently sell or transfer the note to C, who is ignorant of the payment made by A, he (A) is not liable to pay the note again.

B commits a fraud in selling the note, and if C knew of its having been paid, he participates in the fraud.

It is necessary for A to show that the payment was made while the note was B's property.

#### POOR DEBTOR ACT.

AN ACT additional to and explanatory of the several Acts now in force for the relief of Poor Debtors.

Sec 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That when any debtor arrested on a warrant of distress or execution, or committed to prison on the same, shall have given, or shall hereafter give a bond as is allowed by the eighth section of the Act entitled "An Act for the relief of Poor Debtors, passed March twenty fourth, eighteen hundred and thirty five, he may make a written application to a Justice of the Peace of the County where he resides, who shall thereupon make out a notification under his hand and seal, of such debtor's desire to take the privilege and benefit of the Poor Debtor's oath, and the time and place of the intended caption, which, being served in the manner prescribed by the ninth section of the Act above mentioned shall be deemed a valid notice to the creditor.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That whenever any debtor shall make a disclosure under any of the several Acts to which this is additional, and shall in such disclosure disclose any bank bills, notes, accounts, bonds or other chose in action, or any property not exempt by law from attachment which cannot be come at to be attached, then and in such case if the debtor and creditor cannot agree upon the amount of such property, which shall go to the creditor, in discharge of the debt, the debtor shall choose one man, the creditor another, and the magistrates a third, all disinterested, who shall under oath, appraise off sufficient property thus disclosed to pay the debt, and the debtor shall thereupon be discharged. And in case the creditor shall not appear at the disclosure of said debtor, or appearing shall refuse or neglect to choose an appraiser, the Justice shall appoint a man for him to appraise such property as is disclosed as aforesaid.

Approved by the Governor, March 25, 1839.

#### MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

*Prescription for a swelling:*—Take a handful of the green leaves, or 1-2 oz. of the seed of wormseed; bruise and stew in vinegar; then add a sufficient quantity of the crumbs of stale bread to make the poultice large enough to cover the swollen part; & also a small quantity of sweet oil, lard or fresh butter. The poultice thus prepared must be applied warm to the part, and should pus or matter not be formed, it will stimulate the absorbent vessels, enable them to perform their offices, and give prompt relief. It is the best application for all kinds of swellings we have ever tried, and is particularly happy in its curative effects in the swelled breasts of suckling mothers, never failing in a single instance when used in time to discuss the swelling and prevent gathering. This simple prescription is worth all the nostrums of the books. In saying this we speak from a practical knowledge of its wonderful powers, and we enjoin it upon our brethren of the editorial corps to copy it for the benefit of suffering humanity.—*Farmer and Gardener.*

*To destroy the Fly on Turnips.* Lime sown by the hand, or distributed by a machine, is an infallible protection to turnips against the ravages of the fly. It should be applied as soon as the turnips come up, and in the same daily rotation in which they were sown. The lime should be slacked immediately before it is

used; if the air be not sufficiently moist to render that operation unnecessary.

*To destroy Slugs on Land.* Procure some fresh lime and after throwing as much water upon it as will reduce it to a powder, sow the lime in a hot state upon the land that is overrun with vermin, at the rate of about 12 bushels to the acre. The lime should be sown towards the wind, and falling upon them in a fermented state, will kill them.

**METHOD OF PROCURING FLOWERS IN WINTER.**—A branch proportioned to the size of the objects required, is lopped from the trees, the flowers of which are to be produced, and is plunged into a spring, where it is left for an hour or two, to give time for such ice as may adhere to the bark to melt and to soften the buds; it is then carried into a chamber heated by a stove, and placed in a wooden vessel containing water, quick lime is to be added to the water, and left 12 hours. The branch is then removed into another vessel containing water with a small quantity of vitriol, to prevent putrefaction. In a few hours the flowers will begin to appear, and afterwards the leaves. If more quick lime be added, the appearance of the flowers will be expedited; if on the contrary none be used, the branch will vegetate more slowly, and the leaves will precede the flower.

We may here add that bulbous roots may be made to blossom more rapidly, by placing lime at the bottom of the vessel which contains the earth in which they grow.—*Wilmington Adv.*

*Messrs. Editors.*—Just say to the numerous readers of the Watchman, that a solution of salt and water is the best remedy for the swelling of the udder of that useful animal, the cow,—to be applied cold. Also that saltpetre given twice each day, morning and night, in doses from 1-2 to one teaspoon full at each time, is a sure remedy for garget.—*A Subscriber. Va. Watch.*

**THE SMOKE DISPENSER.** Great inconvenience is often experienced, by smoking chimneys, rendered so in consequence of deflected currents of wind from higher adjacent buildings or hills. One of the best contrivances for preventing this evil, is one termed the *smoke dispenser*. It is made of sheet iron, somewhat in the shape of a tub inverted and made to fit closely over the top of the chimney. The sides and top of this vessel are to be thickly punched with holes, from the inside outward, so that the burr or raised irregular rim round each hole may project outward in the direction of the current of smoke. In punching these holes, the tool should have a rounded point, and not be one with sharp edges, otherwise it will cut out a piece of the sheet iron, instead of bending it outwards, and would render it less effective.

The contrivance has been found effectual, not only during the prevalence of strong winds, but where artificial means have been employed in directing a powerful current upon it.—*Genesee Farmer*

*To prevent sheep catching cold after being shorn.*—Sheep are sometimes exposed to cold winds and rains immediately after shearing, which exposure frequently hurts them. Those farmers who have access to the sea, should plunge them into the salt water, those who have not that opportunity, and whose flocks are not very large, may mix salt with water and rub them all over, which will in a great measure prevent any mishap befalling the animal, after having been stript of its coat.

It is very common in the months of June and July, for some kinds of sheep, especially the fine Leicester breed, which are commonly thin skinned about the head, to be struck with a kind of fly, and by scratching the place with their feet, they make it sore and raw. To prevent this, take tar, train oil, and salt, boil them together, and when cold, put a little of it on the part affected. This application keeps off the flies, and likewise heals the sore. The salt should be in a very small quantity, or powdered sulphur may be used instead of it.

*To cure the scab in sheep.* Take 1 pound of quick silver, 1 2 a pound of Venice turpentine, 2 pounds of hog's lard, and 1-2 a pound of oil, or spirits of turpentine. A greater or less quantity may be mixed up, in the same proportion, according to the number of sheep affected. Put the quicksilver and Venice turpentine into a mortar, or small pan, which beat together until not a particle of the quicksilver can be discerned; put in the oil, or spirits of turpentine, with the hog's lard, and work them well together until made into an ointment.

*To prevent the scab.* Separating the wool, lay the before-mentioned ointment in a strip from the neck down the back to the rump; another strip down each shoulder, and one down each hip; it may not be unnecessary to put one along each side. Put very little of the ointment on, as too much of it may be attended with danger.

*Cure for Ticks on Sheep.*—Blow tobacco-smoke into every part of the fleece by means of a bellows. The smoke is taken into the bellows, the wool is opened, the smoke is blown in, and the wool is then closed. This is repeated over every part of the body at proper distances. It is quickly performed.

*Cure for the staggers in Sheep.* Dissolve assafetida in warm water, and put half a spoonful in each ear of the sheep. It is a speedy remedy.

#### ITEMS IN DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

*From the Genesee Farmer.*

To separate wax from the impurities of the honey-comb, put the comb into a bag, place it in a kettle of cold water, tying a small stone or other weight to the bag to prevent its floating, and hang the kettle over a fire. As the water becomes hot, it melts the wax and causes it to rise to the surface by passing through the pores of the bag, while the impurities remain.

Medicines should never be kept in papers, but always in bottles and vials; and care should be taken that whenever procured they be always immediately labelled. Serious accidents have occurred and lives sometimes lost from neglect in this particular, by administering powerful substances through mistake.

It often happens that ground glass stoppers of vials and decanters become so tight that it is impossible to draw them out. To remedy this difficulty, apply the hand, which been previously heated before the fire, to the neck about the stopper, and by heating it, and thus causing it to expand and consequently to increase the orifice about the stopper, it will render the stopper easy to be removed. If the warmth of the hand is not sufficient, apply a cloth dipped in hot water.

Strong paste is made by mixing flour and water while cold very thoroughly, the water to be in such proportion that when mixed it may be quite liquid, and then-boiling it till it is of a glutinous nature, stirring it constantly. The strength is much improved by adding, while boiling, from one-fourth to one-sixth of the weight of the flour in powdered alum. As rye is more glutinous than other grain, it makes a strong paste; when made into paste with alum, it is nearly as strong as glue.

To prevent rust on steel instruments, rub them over while warm, with white wax, then melt the wax before a fire, and continue to rub it with a cloth, until the original polish is restored.

Cranberries may be preserved for a long time, by drying them partially, and corking them very closely in bottles. A coat of sealing wax over the cork would be advisable.

To make court-plaster, take very thin silk, dip it in a solution of isinglass (or fish glue) with water and after it becomes dry, dip it several times in the white of an egg.

A very good material for blacking shoes and boots, may be made in a few minutes by putting half a tea-cupfull of lamp-black in a tin basin or dish, adding the white of an egg, and rendering it sufficiently liquid by adding and mixing thoroughly with it, a quantity of vinegar. The only labor is mixing the materials which do not very readily incorporate.

To make cement for glass or earthenware, take un-slacked lime, the fresher and finer the better, pulverize it in a mortar, and sift it through a fine sieve, or coarse muslin. Mix this thoroughly and rapidly with the white of eggs, so as to form a thick paste, and use it immediately. Broken dishes may be mended with this cement, and if neatly and skillfully done adhere very strongly. Isinglass dissolved in alcohol, is also strongly recommended as a good cement for this purpose.

An effectual mode of preserving eggs, is to oil them all over when fresh, and lay them in a box. Fill the box and turn them over every day.

Whatever you use frequently, buy by the quantity, especially whatever is obtained in bottles or boxes. For instance a sweet oil bottle holds more than twice as much as a flask, but does not cost twice as much; or, a large box of blacking is cheaper and much more convenient than the same quantity in small boxes.

True economy dictates the saving of every thing not wanted at present, but which may be useful hereafter. Hence separate and suitable boxes, placed in very convenient situations, should be appropriated respectively to iron rivets, staples, sheet iron, old nails of different sizes, pieces of leather, twine, wrapping paper, rags, buttons, &c. They can then be readily found when wanted.

Where books, with common polished backs, have had the polish rubbed off by chafing, it may be easily restored by rubbing them over with the white of eggs, and when dry burnishing the leather surface with a rounded piece of ivory or other similar hard substance.





## AGRICULTURAL.

Original.

The following is an extract from a speech delivered by Mr. Stetson, of Stetson, on the passage of the bill for the encouragement of Agriculture, Horticulture and Manufactures. The bill proposed to repeal the law, authorizing the payment of a bounty on wheat, and to give ten thousand dollars to be divided among the several counties according to their population, to support Agricultural Societies. The House passed the repealing clause and struck out the remainder. It was lost by five votes. Lost by the hostility of *Farmers themselves* to the bill. Strange that the very individuals who are to be benefited, and whose interests are to be fostered, should themselves dash away the cup that was proffered for their own advantage. Mr. Stetson who is a practical farmer, came forward like a man, true to the interests of those whom he represented and advocated the bill. Ed.

The bill for the encouragement of Agriculture, Horticulture and Manufactures being under consideration, Mr. Stetson, rose and said, Mr. Speaker;—Nothing but the importance of the subject under consideration, to the Agricultural interest to which I belong, and the deep and abiding interest which my constituents have in the passage of the bill on your table, induces me to trouble the House for a moment, with the reasons that induces me to urge the passage of the bill,—what, Sir, does the bill propose to do? Why, Sir, to repeal the act giving a bounty on wheat and cord and give ten thousand dollars only, to the several Counties in the State for the encouragement of "Agriculture, Horticulture & Manufactures"—& is this small pittance to be stricken out also? Have not, I ask, the other great interests, relieved Legislative encouragement? have not the Arts and Sciences, Commerce and Manufactures, been fostered by Legislative enactments? and shall Agriculture, the greatest interest of all, and on which all others depend, shall that interest be suffered to languish and die, for the want of a little Legislative encouragement? I ask Gentlemen to pause and reflect seriously before they so determine. I ask Gentlemen to pause and reflect seriously whether the interest of all, does not mainly depend for prosperity on the produce of our fields. If the harvest fails, every interest feels the electric shock, business becomes stagnant, embarrassments multiply, and the whole land mourns,—but if the harvest is abundant every interest is prosperous and happy. How important it is then, that all should feel and exert a direct influence in encouraging the husbandman to increase the products of the soil by Legislative patronage.

I am sorry Sir, that the state of our finances is such that I am induced to vote for the repeal of the law giving a bounty on Wheat; for I sincerely believe that the facts developed in relation to the capability of our soil for the production of wheat is worth more to the State, in giving character to our land, than all the cost of the bounty paid, I say Sir, that the information obtained as a matter of history, a matter of statistics is worth infinitely more than all the cost to the State. We are now Sir making roads at great expense through our new lands and giving them away for the sake of having them settled—but continue the bounty and thereby develop the capabilities of our soil, and instead of giving our lands away, we could sell them, and instead of the sons of New England going West and dying from the effects of the

effluvia of their bogs, they would come East and purchase your new lands, and become the hardy Citizens of Maine. Instead of more than half of our State being occupied only by the Bear, the Moose and the Deer, it would very soon be occupied by the thrifty sons of New England. Agricultural improvement would take the place of apathy, and your "Wilderness would bud and blossom like the rose." Before I left my native State, Mass. I was tauntingly told that if I went to Maine, I could raise good Potatoes and procure Cod-fish cheap, but could never raise my bread, but what Mr. Speaker, have I found the facts to be? why Sir, it is a fact that bread stuff can be grown much cheaper in Maine than Mass. it is a fact Sir, that the pioneer of comfort—the poor man having no other capital but his New England habits of industry and a good constitution, the gift of a beneficent Providence, can go into our forest fall his trees, clear his land and grow more wheat with the same labor, than the Mass. farmer can grow Rye, by cultivating the old pine plains of that State, and instead of his after crop being nothing but pennyroyal and mullein,—he obtains two tons of good English hay to the acre. I ask then Mr. Speaker is it no advantage that the true character of our land should be known? It is Sir an incontrovertible fact that Maine possesses Agricultural resources second to no State in New England; and if she is true to herself, by pursuing a just and liberal policy by encouraging by Legislative patronage the Agricultural interest, Maine will soon take the stand among her sister States that she is justly entitled to. What surprises me most is, that farmers who of all others should be the warm and firm friends to this bill are its bitterest enemies through mistaken ideas of *economy*. I ask Mr Speaker for Gentlemen to consider for a moment what has been done by a few spirited individuals of the County of Kennebec. By their praiseworthy exertions almost wholly unassisted by Legislative patronage? Why Sir, they have improved greatly, not only their Agriculture, but their stock; the stock of this County is worth at least thirty three per cent more than the stock of Penobscot—that nearly all of the oxen that are used in the lumbering business in Penobscot are purchased of the farmers of Kennebec—thousands of dollars are paid annually by our lumbermen to the farmers of Kennebec, that should go into the pockets of the farmers of Penobscot—all of this has been effected by, a few spirited individuals, who have not only increased their own wealth—increased the taxable property, of the State, but what is of more importance have done much to raise the character of our State—who I ask, that is a Citizen of Maine and has the least spark of patriotism, or State pride, is not proud of the Agricultural character of the County of Kennebec? If so much then has been done by a few individuals of a single County the most beneficial results may reasonably be expected, when the whole State is enlisted in the improvement of our Agriculture. Improve our Agriculture by Legislative patronage and a system of enlightened education, and we add substantial wealth, to our State by making better farmers and better Citizens. You might as well undertake to enslave the Gods, as to enslave a prosperous intelligent Agricultural community, and on them mainly depend the perpetuity of our civil and religious institutions.

Original.

## BARLEY.

Messrs Editors:—I wish to enquire through your paper, whether *two or four rowed Barley* is most profitable for a crop. I had supposed the latter would yield the most, and was about purchasing a few bushels for seed when my attention was called to notice the subject, and more particularly from a communication of the Hon. James Bates which appeared in your last

Number, he mentions having raised a large quantity of the two rowed Barley. As he is an extensive farmer, and of well known intelligence, the experience of such men on this and similar subjects must be of great service to the farming community. J. O. B.

Thomaston, March 1839.

Original.

## SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT OF NEW TOWNSHIPS.

Messrs Editors:—In the occupation and settlement of the wild lands in the interior of the State, it appears to me, that the proprietors have generally taken most injudicious measures. And by the adoption, and continued adherence to those measures, have failed, in every instance to realize that pecuniary benefit, they expected by the investment of so large a capital. It has been usual to survey a township into regular parallelograms containing from one to two hundred acres each, by lines drawn parallel to the exterior lines of the townships and number them in ranges—This method has been a prolific source of difficulty and confusion, in giving deeds and making taxes, inasmuch as the number of the *Range* is very frequently mistaken—and it is not unfrequently the case, that the *occupant*, does not know the number of the range, tho' generally he does know the number of the lot.—

It has likewise been a prevailing fashion, to locate roads on the *lot lines*, so as to have them *straight* without having any regard to facility of transportation, or ease and pleasure, in travelling.

This error has been a source of much needless expense, inasmuch as the original locations have been altered, and consequently, a vast amount of labor thrown away, and many farms have depreciated in value, by alterations in the roads.

Now, there is, in my opinion, a complete remedy for all those evils, and it is of great importance, that in the settlement of new towns, particularly on the Aroostook country, that suitable measures should be immediately adopted, to effect so desirable an object. These measures I now suggest—

In the first place employ a suitable Surveyor who shall, by actual exploration, obtain a thorough knowledge of all the Streams, Ponds, Swamps, and arable lands in the whole township.

Then select the most suitable spot for the place of business, or village, (not necessarily near the Mill sites) but with particular reference to the convenience of the inhabitants of the whole town, as it regards their religious and municipal affairs.

From this spot, lay out roads in every convenient direction, to and through the best lands for settlement, without regard to the courses of the roads. Then proceed to lay out the lots, beginning at the village, after laying out a square of five acres (more or less, for public purposes.

The lots should never exceed one hundred acres, and should be so laid out as to admit of being divided into two small farms and numbered in arithmetical progression. It is of no consequence whatever, that the lines of the lots, should be parallel, or any of the angles right angles, or that they should contain a definite number of acres—regard being always had to the nature of the ground, and its facility for farming purposes.

Offer a lot to each of ten young men, who are industrious, prudent and temperate, with wives, gratis, conditioned to reside thereon permanently, and make specified improvements, and to offer to ten more, lots at reduced prices, payable *entirely*, on labor on the highways. Open the roads, to the exterior lines of the townships, and invite settlers, who may have their lots run out to suit their own views, and in any quantity.



The advantages of this course shall be the subject of another communication. G\*.

Original.

SMUT IN WHEAT.

Messrs Editors:—Much has been said and written on this subject, and yet many of our farmers continue to raise smutty wheat. I have said, and still say, the man who raises it, is either a lazy or a slack man. I would not say this from one, or five years experience, but I have raised wheat constantly every year for 27 years, either in this, or in Waldo County, and never raised one smutty head, to my knowledge. By this time you would like to know the remedy, which is simply this; to wash it clean, and then mix ashes enough with it to dry it, (not wet it and call it washed as some do.) I take my wheat to the well put about 1 peck into a tub at a time, then fill the tub with water, then with a paddle made for the purpose stir it well, being careful to skim off all the kernels that swim on top, then drain off the water. This operation I continue 4 or 5 times—then put the wheat into a box or tub, and mix ashes sufficient to dry it, and so continue till enough is washed and ashed, and sow it immediately. I can wash and sow about 4 bushels per day.

T. H. N.

West Charleston, March 25, 1839.

If Mr. "C. B. A." will give his cows one quart of Rye meal every other day for 12 or 15 days before calving he will have no difficulty with them.

T. H. N.

Original.

CHANGE IN AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS.

Messrs. Editors:—I am now an old man. My native place was in the County of Plymouth, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. I can well remember of hearing my father frequently remark that he having been born before potatoes were there known, he did not love them; he was then nearly four score years old, as I now am. When I was young, if a farmer raised 15 or 20 bushels of potatoes he considered himself well supplied, even if his family was large. His sauce was principally the English flat turnip, so called. What a change! Had the farmers of Maine raised only 15 or 20 bushels of potatoes each, the last season, the south would have suffered, and we should have lost much in a pecuniary point of view.

But a very few years ago the farmers of Maine raised much stock, and depended almost exclusively on *English hay* for their winter support; and then if English hay was cut off by drouth or winter-killing, as was sometimes the case, their stock was rather a curse than a blessing to a benevolent man. Now we are in the habit of raising roots and feeding them out to our stock with straw, in such manner as to carry our cattle pretty well through, even if English Hay is cut off; besides, we now value as we ought what is called fresh meadow, to some degree. This meadow is a fine thing, it never needs manuring, and the hay from it aids in keeping stock, and the farmer thereby has more manure for his other lands. Without manure our attempts at farming are vain.

The use of apples for any stock, except, it may be, a few sweet ones for the hogs, was unknown a few years ago. Now they, with pumpkins and roots, make a material part of the food of even fattening stock.

In 1784, when I first emigrated to the County of Kennebec, (then Lincoln,) in Maine, the general opinion among farmers was that apple trees never would flourish, and that, of course, no apples could ever be raised here. The fallacy of this opinion is now apparent.

At that time there had been no improvement in any of our stock. If the girth of a yoke of oxen was six feet, when they had fully grown, they were considered full middling for size. Indeed, there were none much larger. Now

all can see the important change in the size and value of our Black cattle. Nor is the change less in our swine.

An old gentleman of verity informed me that when he was a boy, he was sent to a neighbor's for a pair of pigs, of a month old, which, for a bushel of corn apiece, his father had agreed for. The owner of the pigs sent his father word that as the pigs were exceedingly large and likely, he must have a bushel of rye apiece, which was then considered worth a shilling a bushel more than corn. This request caused his father to weigh the pigs, and they both weighed fifteen pounds! This was about 60 years ago. Now if a pig of that age did not weigh 15 pounds or more, it would be considered a *Lilliputian*. Many overgo 20 pounds.

To what is this change for the better owing, but to the exertions of thinking men, striving for their own, and the benefit of others?

Among the means used, much has been effected by Agricultural Periodicals, diffusing light and information—showing what has been done and can be done again,—what has proved useful and what has failed, and pointing out means of improvement. Still there are some among us who say they know enough about farming—they want none of the experience of others. But they do show that even they are benefitted, by purloining their neighbor's practice which he has obtained by reading, &c.

C. D.

Original.

MAKING HAY.

Messrs Editors:—I noticed in the 6th No. of the 7th vol. of the Farmer a piece headed information wanted on making hay; signed, a friend to the plough. The writer of this piece goes on to say that I had received a premium awarded by the committee of the Ken. Co. Ag. Society on a certain quantity of hay grown on two acres and 6 rods of ground, but did not communicate the precise mode of cutting and curing so great a quantity of hay on so small a piece of ground in so short a time. And adds "I shall be much obliged to Mr Howard if he will communicate through the columns of the Farmer, his management in making his crop of premium hay." I have never had the satisfaction of cutting but a little more than three and a half tons of hay on one acre of ground at one cropping, and have not had the good luck to get that well made, in three nor four days after it was cut.

I will tell a friend to the plough, how he may cut and cure a crop of hay in three days, provided he have good hay weather.

The first and most essential thing is a good scythe put in good order, and a disposition and strength to wield it with success. Have your grass all cut and spread out as lightly and thin as possible all over the ground, before ten o'clock the first day—rake and put it in cocks at night—spread it out the next day, after the dew is off, thin and light as possible—turn it over in the middle of the day—handle your fork briskly, and not suffer your shadow to intercept the rays of the sun on any one place for any length of time. Put it up again at night. The third day proceed in the same manner as you did the second day, and I will warrant you that it will be made enough to haul to the barn. I should however, prefer letting it stand in the field till the next day, should the weather permit.

In relation to the crop of hay which the committee saw fit to award to me the Society's premium of 1838 I have only to say that I managed nearly as I have stated above, excepting that it was not put into cocks the first day, but was turned over at night so that the green side might receive the dew.

OAKES HOWARD.

Winthrop, March 18, 1839.

Original.

RYE FOR COWS BEFORE CALVING.

Messrs. Editors:—I had written a communi-

cation for your valuable paper, in answer to C. B. A., in your paper of March 16, respecting the difficulty which often attends cows in calving; but being superceded by a Subscriber from Chesterville, his remedy or preventive being the same as mine, I have not sent it in; yet do not feel that I ought to be altogether silent. I have known that when his "preventive" has been followed, particularly the giving the rye, no difficulty in or after calving has occurred; and as this is the season in which a little rye will save much in cure, I say, brethren, try it and if you do not succeed, inform us through the Farmer.

Having known and practiced this way for over thirty years, I have never seen one solitary instance of the difficulty complained of by C. B. A. unless the cow was by accident injured, and so I subscribe myself as a witness to the preventive as described by a Subscriber from Chesterville. Try it and you will find it established. There are more than two or three who know the value of it.

O. F.

Winthrop, March 30, 1839.

Original.

PORK RAISING.

Messrs Editors: This appears to be the popular cry in this part of the land; and there is a good deal of "guessing" and some "figuring" about the profits, of raising pigs, and making pork, though there is as yet but little "wool" save that, as I see by the Maine Farmer, Mr Haynes of Passadumkeag, has killed the past season 5 hogs weighing 2073 pounds, but he does not state the expense, nor the breed of his hogs; I see also by the Mechanic and Farmer that Mr Simeon S. Pearson of Bangor bought and fattened one at an expense of a little over 8 cents and 1 mill per pound, but as he could have 10 cents per pound it gave him \$5.26 cents for his bargain. But if I can "guess" right, they do not understand the business in which they are so earnest to embark; and according to my "figuring" some of them will make a losing "go." But you must know the good people of this region have slumbered a long time over their real advantages and resources, now the day of improvement has darted its light upon their eyes and disturbed their slumbers, and Necessity has whispered in their ears that they must be up and doing, and it has come into their minds that they can have no pork for breakfast without paying from 9 to 11 or twelve cents per pound, and they are making great inquiry for pigs, and talk very much like men not quite come to themselves, but—"When experience opens their eyes," I think they will be able to take hold more understandingly, and go on more systematically. I find men here who think pork cannot be made that is fit to eat, unless fattened on corn, notwithstanding the many statements to the contrary, and they find me to think that I would not take some of their hogs as a gift to buy corn to fatten them on; the hogs here appear to be a mixture of all breeds, and all races, are certainly very bristly and look very scaly. I would not by any means discourage men from any laudable undertaking, nor decry so useful and important a branch of husbandry, as the raising of pork, but I consider all fevers dangerous, though they may not always prove mortal. I shall render them all the assistance I can, and I hope Mr Editors you will give us all the facts with such records of caution as you think proper.

DEMOCRITUS.

Up East, Feb. 1839.

"GAP" IN CHICKENS. The Farmers' Cabinet being a medium through which much useful information has been disseminated, I am induced to send the following remedy for the "gap" in chickens. My little son last spring undertook



the management of the poultry, and was much troubled by his young chickens dying off with the above mentioned disease. He finally discovered the cause by dissecting one, and numerous long worms, about the thickness of a common pin, were found in its wind-pipe. He then took a feather, and stripped it except a small tuft on the end, dipped it in spirits of turpentine, and inserted it into the wind-pipe of the affected chickens, turning it around two or three times before withdrawing it. It was attended with the most complete success, and appeared to give immediate relief. In a few cases it required a repetition. The disease was very soon eradicated from his flock, and he afterwards raised more than one hundred and forty chickens. The entrance to the wind-pipe is on the top of the tongue, and near its root, and may easily be discovered by holding the chicken's bill open a short time.—[*Farmers' Cabinet*.]

#### FATTING CATTLE.

The process of stall feeding oxen and cows in the winter on corn or oats ground into meal or otherwise, is expensive. Dear as it is, when stalled beef sells from eight to ten and twelve cents the pound, it may still be a question whether the farmer will not do as well with his Indian corn or oats to feed it to his fattening cattle as to sell it at one dollar for the one, and fifty cents for the other. Moses C. Pillsbury, Esq. Warden of the State Prison, who has a fine farm at Derry in this State, and was an excellent farmer while he resided upon it, has in past years fattened his oxen, one or more pairs each year, in this manner:—He generally works them during the winter, feeding as is commonly done with hay. Towards spring he commences feeding them, in addition to the usual hay feeding, two or three times a week on raw potatoes salted in a mixture of Indian meal or bran just sufficient to make the handful of salt adhere to the potatoes so that the animal will eat the whole with good appetite: he continues this feeding after the oxen are turned out to pasture until the months of June or July, when the animals will have gained in fatness what shall give their greatest weight, and at a season when they will bring the highest price.

Mr Pillsbury mentions a fact of which we had not been aware, and which we do not recollect ever to have seen in print—that potatoes in the fall and early part of the winter are not as valuable in fattening cattle or hogs as they are when fed out as late or later than March and April. In their raw state, when new, they scour the animal feeding upon them, and impart but little nutriment. They afterwards lose their cathartical qualities, and used judiciously, are scarcely less valuable than corn or other more expensive grains. Potatoes kept until summer, fed in a raw state, are found to be very valuable for store hogs. Both hogs and cattle, fed on them, should always be well supplied with salt, which keeps up the appetite, and regulates the diet. In the case of swine, the mixing a portion of brimstone sulphur in the common food, alternately throwing into the troughs a small quantity of charcoal as often as once a week, will keep them healthy and promote the sure growth of the animals to the full amount of the feeding.—*The Farmer's Monthly Visitor*.

#### SUMMARY.

**TOWN MEETING.** The following is a list of the officers elected at the annual meeting in this town on Monday last.

Gustavus A. Benson, Moderator.

Edward Mitchell, Town Clerk.

M B Sears, Francis Fuller, Thomas C Wood, Selectmen.

S Clark, Town Treasurer.

S P Benson, Town Agent.

Rev. David Thurston, Dr. E. Holmes, Dr. D. R. Bailey, Superintending School committee.

P. Benson Jr., E. C. Snell, Somers Pettengill, Levi Chandler, Luther Whitman, James Brainard, Rufus Berry, Albert Sturtevant, Sumner Dexter, Horace Parlin, School Agents.

☞ We are in want of 20 copies of No. 4 of the present vol. of our paper.

Any persons who do not intend to keep a file, shall receive the subscription price if they will send them to us.

According to our present arrangement, a portion of our papers are prepared in season to leave Augusta on Saturday morning. We shall be very much obliged to Post Masters who receive a mail from Augusta on Saturday if they will give us notice of the fact, and we will forward our paper to their office accordingly.

**Commodore Elliott.**—A Court of Inquiry upon Commodore Elliott is ordered by the Navy Department. It is to convene at the Navy Yard in Philadelphia, on the 22d inst.

**More Suspension.**—The Savannah branch of the Bank of Darien has stopped paying specie. The other branches will follow. The State of Georgia owns half the stock.

**The Ohio Canal** is open, and boats are running upon it. The water is to be withdrawn, however, in a few days, to allow opportunity for repairs.

The Massachusetts Legislature had a secret session on Friday, the subject of which is conjectured to be the defence of Boston Harbor.

#### APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Charles Walker to be Attorney of the United States, for the Southern District of Florida, in the place of William Marvin, appointed judge for said district.

**The Church case**, has been decided. It was committed to the jury on Tuesday last, who, after an hour's deliberation, returned a verdict for the Relators.

**General Scott.**—A meeting of the friends of Gen. Scott for the Presidency has been called in New York.

**Judge Wilkinson and Mr Murdaugh acquitted.**—We learn from the Louisville Journal, that the trial of these individuals ended in their acquittal. They were indicted as principals in an affray which took place at the Galt House, in Louisville, and which resulted in the death of one or more persons. The Journal says: "The Jury were out only three or four minutes. Eleven of the jurors were for rendering a verdict of 'not guilty' without leaving the box but the twelfth objected to that course."

**CINCINNATI (OHIO), March 16.**—*Melancholy Casualty.*—A small boy, the son of Mrs. Winship, living on Walnut street, was yesterday killed by a leopard belonging to the menagerie which has remained in this city during the past winter. It seems that the lad ventured too near the cage in which the animal was confined, escaping the vigilance of the keepers, who were apprized of the accident by hearing his cries. The leopard, finding the boy within his reach, with a single stroke of the paw, severed the jugular vein, causing his death in the space of ten minutes.—The occurrence, it is probable, originated wholly in the boy's own carelessness.—*Republican*.

**Pay of the Troops.**—The Paymaster finished paying the troops at Augusta, on Friday last. The amount of their pay was between \$12 and \$13,000. Gen. Thompson leaves Augusta for Calais, to-day, for the purpose of making arrangements to pay off the troops there—the Detachment under Gen. Hodsdon will be paid at Bangor—and those under Gen. Batchelder at Bangor or Augusta, as their commanding officer may elect.—*Eastern Argus*.

Dr. Joseph S. Barber has just received a patent for the improvement which he has lately made in the lightning rod; or rather for the invention of a substitute for the present mode of conducting electricity. The instrument of Dr. Barber has no rod to conduct the electricity to the earth. It is so constructed that while it receives a charge of electricity, it at the same time scatters it in the air. This instrument is peculiarly adapted to protect churches, and all buildings with domes. The expenses of protecting a building with this instrument will not exceed two thirds the expense of the rod. Dr. B. will soon be ready to offer his services to those who wish to have their buildings protected in a cheap and safe way from so powerful an agent.—*Gloucester Telegraph*.

**Large Remuneration.**—Some months since a murder was committed in the State of Mississippi, by a man named Cook, who fled to Texas. The Governor

of the State offered a considerable reward; the Sheriff of Texas arrested Cook, and brought him to Mississippi, when the legislature voted, in addition to the reward of the Governor, a remuneration of \$3000. Should the States generally be as generous, rogues would have but small inducement to make Texas their hiding place.—*Zanesville Gazette*.

**New Postmasters.**—Aaron D. Wade, Woolwich, Lincoln co.; Caleb R. Cugar, Newfield, York co.

The Globe of Wednesday night publishes officially a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the United States and the King of Sardinia, concluded and signed at Genoa on the 26th of last November. It appears to have been framed in the most amicable spirit, and to embody principles entirely liberal and altogether reciprocal.

Flour was excessively dull in New York March 30. Western common brands 8 25 a 8 37—Southern 7 25 a 7 50.

**MICHIGAN, March 15th.**—Yesterday the bill abolishing immediately, totally and forever in Michigan, IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT, became a law by the action of the lower House.

Let the day be remembered.—*Detroit Post*.

One half of the Burlington (N. J.) Gazette & printing establishment is offered for sale. The proprietor says:—

The Office contains 2 good Iron Printing Presses (Imperial Washington and medium and half American) and 1 Ramage—a good variety of Book and Job types, &c.—and connected with it is a bookbindery and book store if desired. The business of the place is increasing, and the circulation of the Gazette may be greatly enlarged with very little effort.

#### FOREIGN.

**LATER FROM ENGLAND.**—By the Packet ship Sheffield, the N. Y. papers have received London papers to the 1st ult. and Liverpool to the 2d. We select a few items of intelligence from the Commercial.

Lord Ebrington has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in place of Lord Normandy, promoted to the Colonial office. He has been raised to the peerage, with the title of Baron Fortescue. He is 56 years old.

Mr Stevenson, our Minister, is said to have had long interviews with Lord Palmerstone, and Lord John Russell on the 28th ultimo.

From Persia news had been received at Constantinople, that the Shah was desirous of a reconciliation with England, and had agreed to the terms insisted on by Mr McNeill. Despatches had been sent off by Lord Ponsonby, with this intelligence, to overtake Mr McNeill, who was returning to England through Georgia.

A conspiracy seems to have been discovered in the Carlist Army. Fourteen or fifteen General and other officers have been executed.

The commercial affairs of Paris are said to be in a gloomy condition. Numerous failures have occurred.

Mr O'Sullivan de Gras, the Minister of Belgium in Vienna, left that city on the 17th ult. in consequence of the withdrawal of the Austrian Envoy from Brussels.

**The Wandering Piper.**—This singular individual, says a Foreign paper, died at Dublin on the 19th ultimo. He made his will before his death, in which he bequeathed all his property for the uses and purposes of Mercer's Hospital in that city.

**Fire at Constantinople.**—A dreadful conflagration has destroyed the Vizier's palace, called the Sublime Porte, and which included the different ministerial and administrative offices.—The catastrophe occurred at an early hour on the 21st Jan. and in a few hours the palace was burnt to the ground.

**Earthquake.** A violent earthquake occurred on the night of the 17th January at Salancia. No very serious accidents occurred.

**IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.**—The N. Y. papers contain intelligence that a treaty has been concluded, through the mediation of Mr Packenham, between Don Edward de Gorostiza and General Victoria, on the part of Mexico, and Admiral Baudin on the part of France, which it was thought would be immediately ratified. It provides, 1st for an armistice of 15 days. 2d, for the payment by Mexico of \$6000,000 in two, four, and six months. 3d, that a friendly nation shall settle the amount of indemnity for the expenses of the war, and to the expelled Frenchman. 4th, The Castle of S. J. Ulloa to be given up to Mexico after the ratification of the treaty. Vera Cruz has been declared open to all flags during the Armistice.



# Payments,

In full for volume VI.

N Beals, Livermore; Capt T Sawyer, Greene; C Sturtivant, Winthrop; D P Howland, Vassalboro; I Nelson, Winthrop S J Philbrook, do. E Wilder, Temple; M Woodman, Wilton; E Swift, Sidney; J Pitts, Dover; M Joss, Dexter; N Fiske, Levant; S B Freeman, China; E Beard, New Sharon; E Briggs, jr Hallowell; A Dunton Esq. Hope; H S Marble, China; Wm Handley, Bristol Mills; C Currier, Milo; W Sturtivant, do.; Sargent & Billington, do; E Cook do; J B Hawks, Vassalboro; J H Cole, do; E Fosset, do; A Ballard, do; J Frye, do. L Gilbert, Turner Ands.; N Bartlett, Garland; J W Haines, Hallowell; J Page, jr Athens.

In part for volume VII.

N Beals, Livermore to No 26; C Sturtivant, Winthrop to No 6; W Fish W Leeds to No 7; J White do to No 7; J Pitts, Dover to No 9; D B Larabee, W Leeds to No 7; John Barnard, Waldoboro to No 26; H S Marble China to No 8; G Ladd do to No 8; L C Wright, Livermore to No 26; N Bartlett, Garland to No 6.

In full for volume VII.

Capt T Sawyer, Greene; I Nelson, Winthrop Capt J Lambard, Wales; E Beard, N Sharon; W Haneley, Bristol mills to No 4 vol 8; W Deming Esq, Calais; J B Hawks, Vassalboro; A Richmond Jr Greene.

## Married,

In Fayette, Mr Hiram Stevens to Miss Priscilla Harmon.  
In Turner, Capt. Samuel York, of Falmouth, to Miss Mary Hodsdon of T.  
In Rumford, Mr Elijah Morse of Jay, to Miss Lavinia Silver.

## DIED,

In Camden, Weeds Sweetland, Esq. aged 59.  
In East Thomaston, Mrs Mary, wife of John Hassell, 24.  
In Bowdoinham, Capt Benj. Curtis, 28.  
In Windsor, Mr Elijah Barton, 45.  
In Portland, Mr Spencer Bryant.

## MECHANICS' ASSOCIATION.

A Meeting of the Mechanics' Association will be holden at the Brick School House in this village on Thursday evening next, at 7 o'clock.

QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION.—“Would the introduction of Vocal Music into our Common Schools prove beneficial?”

An Essay on the object and utility of Lyceums, the duty of members, and the best mode of conducting them, may be expected from Mr JOHN MAY.

A general attendance is requested.

To the Hon. Thomas Parker, Judge of the Court of Probate within and for the County of Franklin.

The petition and representation of REUBEN LORD, Guardian of Reuben H. Lord, Olive B. Lord & Jonas B. Lord, minors, children & heirs of Olive Lord late of Farmington in the County of Franklin, deceased, respectfully shews that said minors are seized and possessed of certain real estate, situate in said Farmington and described as follows; being part of a gore on the Westerly line of Farmington being the same on which said Lord now lives containing seventy acres more or less; that said estate is unproductive of any benefit to said minors and that it will be for the interest of said minors that the same should be sold, and the proceeds put out and secured on interest. He therefore prays your honor that he may be authorized and empowered agreeably to law to sell at public or private sale the above described real estate, or such part of it as in your opinion may be expedient. All which is respectfully submitted.

REUBEN LORD.

County of Franklin, ss. At a Court of Probate, held in Farmington on the fifth day of March, 1839.

On the Petition aforesaid, Ordered. That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Winthrop, that all persons interested may attend on the first Tuesday of May next, at the Court of Probate then to be holden in Farmington and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. Such notice to be given before said Court.

THOMAS PARKER, Judge.

Attest - W. DICKEY, Register.

A true copy of the petition and order thereon.

Attest: W. Dickey, Register.

3w9

## Ploughs.

WE have for Sale a large number of CAST IRON PLOUGHS of an approved pattern and a variety of sizes. Also PLOUGH CASTINGS to supply any parts of the various sizes.

PELEG BENSON, Jr. & Co.

Winthrop Village, April 4th, 1839.

## Improved China and Berkshire Pigs.

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand and for sale the above very superior hogs. They are the very choicest kinds of England and America, and are universally preferred by all who pay the least attention to the improvement of their stock.

The Berkshires are large, easily weighing 400 to 600 lbs., according to keep, at 18 months old, and grown hogs of this breed have been sold the past year in Kentucky from \$200 \$500, per pair. The China are a smaller race and much finer in their parts than the Berkshire, and weigh at 18 months 300 to 400 lbs. They are celebrated for the delicacy of their meat, easiness to keep, and aptitude to fatten, and for producing a more rapid improvement in crossing with the common hog than any other breed known.

If called upon, the subscriber will give the most satisfactory reference of the perfect purity in blood of the above animals, and the superiority and care of his breeding, and residing as he does at the great shipping port of the lakes, Western gentlemen, in addressing their orders to him, will make a considerable saving in the charges of feed and transportation.

Prices of Berkshire pigs per pair, 6 to 8 weeks old boxed and shipped, \$20.00  
China do 15.00

When taken at the farm without box, \$2 per pair less will be charged. Crosses of the above with each other called the Tuscarora, and in England the Tonkay breed, at 15 to 20 dollars per pair.

Pigs will not be considered as engaged unless the amount of them is remitted at the time of ordering, or reference given, Address, post paid, A. B. ALLEN.  
Buffalo, N Y, March, 1839 3w9

## Grave Stones.

THE subscriber would inform the public that he continues to carry on the Stone Cutting business at the old stand in Augusta, at the foot of Jail Hill, two doors west of G C Child's store, where he keeps a large assortment of stone, consisting of the best New-York white marble & Quincy slate stone, Harvard slate of the first quality from Massachusetts, &c. &c. He would only say to those individuals who wish to purchase Grave Stones, Monuments, Tomb Tables, Soap Stone, Paint Mills, Paint Stones, &c. that if they will call and examine the chance of selecting among about 1500 or 2000 feet of stone, almost if not quite equal to the Italian White marble, also his PRICES and workmanship, if he cannot give as good satisfaction as at any other shop in Maine or Massachusetts, he will pledge himself to satisfy those who call for their trouble. His Shop is in sight of Market Square.

To companies who unite to purchase any of the above, a liberal discount will be made. All orders promptly attended to, and all kinds of sculpture and ornamenting in stone done at short notice. GILBERT PULLEN.

N. B. He also continues to carry on the Stone Cutting business at Waterville and Winthrop, and intends to put his prices as low as in Augusta. At Waterville inquire of Mr Sanger, and at Winthrop inquire of Mr Carr. The subscriber will be at Waterville May 25, and at Winthrop May 7. Augusta, March 27, 1839. eop3w9 G. P.

## List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Winthrop, April 1, 1839.

Abbot John	Lovejoy Harriet M
Atkins Lucy M	Lancaster Thomas
Bussell William	Macomber Julia Ann
Bowles Isaac	Morrill Mary
Baker Ellen	Metcalf Sarah B
Briggs Isaac	Metcalf Elizabeth
Briggs Moses	Nichols Wm M
Beare Lydia Ann	Norris E S
Cushman Lewis	Pike Alfred W jr
Currier Elbridge G	Pike Alfred W
Carlton Ebenezer	Page Sewall
Colley Oliver	Perry Elbridge
Dexter Freeman	Richmond A S (2)
Dudley Henry	Russel Abigail
Fogg Samuel D	Stanley Lemuel (2)
Foster Abigail	Stanley Morrill
Fairbanks Maria L	Shaw Martha
Foster Nathan	Stone John
Freeman Lydia	Stevens Benjamin
Gibson Zech	Upton Asa
Gubtil Simon	Witham Daniel
Harris Mary	Witham Wm B
Howard James C	Williams Eunice (2)
Hosley C C	Whittier Nathaniel
Jones Prescott J	Wing Joshua
Johnson Roxanna	Winslow Benj.
Kimball Nathaniel	White Joel
Knox Theodore	White Thomas
Lyon Charles	York Hannah C

DAVID STANLEY, P. M.

## Seed Corn.

IMPROVED Eight rowed Canada, 12 rowed do. do., Bernell, Dutton, Foster, Tuscarora, and Sweet Corn may be obtained in any quantity desired at LINCOLN'S Seed store, Hallowell.

## Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the Farm on which he now lives. Said Farm is situated in Wayne, on Beech Hill, so called, about a mile west of the village, and most beautifully situated on the main County road leading from Wayne to Livermore. This farm contains 70 acres of first rate land, mostly fenced with heavy stone wall, well wooded and watered, and good fruit in abundance. The buildings are large and very convenient, and in good repair. I will sell with the farm the stock, farming utensils and crops that may then be growing upon it; or I will exchange it for a small farm near some market place. Conditions made easy. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises. JACOB NELSON.  
Wayne, April 2, 1839. 6w9

## Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that I Samuel Goodrich, have given to my son David Goodrich his time, and declare him free to trade for himself, and therefore shall claim none of his wages, nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date. SAM'L GOODRICH.  
March, 23 1839 3w8.



THE Subscriber offers for sale the FARM on which he now resides, situated about 3 miles from Readfield Corner on the road leading to Winthrop—about four miles from the same.

Said Farm contains about two hundred acres of excellent farming land, well wooded and watered, and has on it one of the most valuable orchards in the country.

Any one desirous of obtaining a good farm will do well to call and examine it.

Likewise he will dispose of his stock and farming tools desired. Terms liberal.

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises. B. H. CUSHMAN.  
March 23, 1839.

## “Young Hercules.”

THE Subscriber will keep this superior Bull for the use of Cows at his stable the present season.

Young Hercules was sired by the famous Bull, called Hercules, which passed through this State six years ago for Exhibition on account of his size and beauty, and came of a first rate Kezer Cow. He will be five years old in May next—is a beautiful Chestnut color with some white spots—girls near seven feet and weighed about 1700 lbs.—His stock is large, well proportioned and of a hardy constitution.

Farmers and all interested in rearing good stock are invited to give their patronage to this Bull if on Examination they like him. LLOYD THOMAS.  
Winthrop, March 16 1839.

## Fresh Garden Seeds,

For sale at R. G. LINCOLN'S Agricultural Seed Store.

THE subscriber has the pleasure of again offering to his customers and the public generally his annual collection of Field, Garden and Flower Seeds, comprising an assortment not surpassed for quantity, quality or variety in the State,—among which may be found almost every variety usually called for or cultivated in this State.

They have been selected with great care, and the community may feel assured that they are pure and fresh.

Country traders can be furnished by the lb. or box on as reasonable terms as they can be bought in Boston. Those who wish for boxes of Seeds to sell again are allowed 40 per cent discount for cash, and seeds warranted.

R. G. LINCOLN.

Feb. 5, 1839.

11f

## A Common Laborer wanted—White Mulberry Trees for Sale.

THE Subscriber wishes to hire one good common laborer to work on an old farm. He has also a White Mulberry Nursery of trees from 3 to 5 feet high, a good size to set, which he wishes to sell either all together, or in lots to suit purchasers at a low price.

ELIJAH WOOD.

Winthrop, March 14 1839.

## Seed Wheat for Sale.

MALAGA, Golden Straw, Black Sea, Red Beard, Merimichie Tea, and the common Bald Wheat for Seed. At LINCOLN'S Seed store, Hallowell.  
Feb. 5, 1839.

## Indian Wheat for Sale

By EBEN FULLER.

Augusta, March 7, 1839.

THORBURN'S China Tree Corn, for sale at LINCOLN'S Seed Store.

## To Silk Growers.

MULBERRY trees—Brousa and Morus Alba, from one to five years growth for Sale by

M. & S. W. SYLVESTER.

South Leeds, March 15 1839.

Letter Paper of various colors for sale at The Farmer Office.



## POETRY.

## THE FARMER.

Of all pursuits by man invented,  
The ploughman is the best contented;  
His calling's good, his profits high,  
And on his labors all rely.  
Mechanics all by him are fed,  
Of him the merchants seek their bread;  
His hand gives meat to everything,  
Up from the beggar to the king.  
The milk and honey, corn and wheat,  
Are by his labors made complete.  
Our clothes from him must first arise,  
To deck the fop, to dress the wise;  
We then by vote may justly state,  
The ploughman's rank among the great—  
More independent than them all,  
That dwell upon this earthly ball.  
All hail, ye farmers, young and old!  
Push on your plough with courage bold;  
Your wealth arises from your clod,  
Your independence from your God.  
If then the plough supports the nation,  
And men of rank in every station,  
Let kings to farmers make a bow,  
And every man procure a plough.

AMERICAN FARMER.

## PEACE DEPARTMENT.

Original.

What every body says MUST be true.

Every body says the best way to preserve peace,  
is to be always prepared for war.  
Therefore to be always prepared for war, must be  
the best way to preserve peace.

Messrs Editors: I have frequently observed a spirit of hostility among my cattle, especially when they are shut up in a cold yard with nothing to eat or drink; and I have often been alarmed lest some of them, or the sheep and hogs which run with them should be abused or be despoiled of their natural rights, and in order to prevent this, under a mistaken notion, I put brass balls upon all their horns. But this did not seem to alter their disposition at all; they still did all they could to hurt each other.

And as I was thinking the other day what a fine thing it was for a nation to be able to flog all before them, the lucky thought happened to pop into my noddle, that there was a striking similarity between rational and irrational animals, in regard to their combativeness, and that the same means ought to be used to preserve peace among the latter as the former. And I was soon confirmed in this opinion, by the reflection, that if their Maker did not design that they should stand up for their rights, he would not have furnished them with weapons. So I went straightway and knocked off the balls, and put on sharp steel points. But my plan is not yet completed; my hogs, horses and sheep must be prepared for defence, or there will soon be a war of extermination. I have got my horses sharpshod and am learning them to kick. And I am inventing a weapon for hogs, and as the preservation of peace among animals will be a public benefit, I wish some of your extensive wool-growers would contrive a cheap and effectual weapon for sheep.

I have not time to enumerate all the advantages of this improvement, but one of no little importance is the saving of expense and trouble. Farmers now have to keep their cattle, horses, hogs and sheep in separate yards or stalls, and neat cattle especially, are so fond of war, that they have to be tied up by the head every night, lest the weaker of the flock, not being prepared for defence, should be killed or wounded, or robbed of their allowance.

But let every beast be provided with a good weapon and learned how to use it, and they may all run together night and day, and if war should happen to break out among them, each one being prepared for war, can defend himself and his rights and thus preserve peace.

By giving publicity to this experiment you will confer a favor upon the agricultural community, and gratify an EGREGIOUS FOOL.  
Frictionborough, March 4th, 1839.

P. S. Since writing the above, I have had the pleasure of witnessing a practical demonstration of the efficiency of the above method for preserving peace. I had a fine 3 year old colt (Jock) a brave champion, who had just begun to learn the use of his heels, and he undertook to make the cattle and sheep "disperse" as they were huddling around the barn-door which had just been opened, when "Goldin" a young bull of the "Durham Short horn breed," stoutly disputed his claim to the territory; & both being amply prepared, they had a "glorious battle fray," in which heels and horns were wielded with admirable dexterity and heroic valor, till both appeared to be amply satisfied, and effected a glorious retreat; Goldin, with the loss of an eye and a broken leg; and Jock with his bowels gushing out!

Something of a loss 'tis true;—but then, as it is our duty to do all we can to promote the happiness of our domestic animals, we must use all proper means to preserve peace among them, and bring about the happy period when "the lion shall lie down with the lamb."

E. F.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Original.

## "SCULL YOUR OWN BOAT."

Messrs. Editors:—I once heard the above advice given by an old ship-master and it has often popped into my noddle since. I have occasion to make frequent applications of it, a few of which I send you for the benefit of those who look into your paper occasionally, they being altogether unnecessary, as I suppose for your regular subscribers.

When I see a young Farmer, mechanic, or professional man, lounging away his time in a bar-room, with a cigar in his mouth I think to myself—you'd better be sculling your boat.

When I see a young man talking loudly about governments and gin, (or colonels and cognac, or corporals and cider,) and giving frequent evidence of his knowledge of them by abusing the former and tasting the latter, I cannot help saying, (to myself, of course,)—if you have a boat, you'd better scull it.

When I see any person prying inquisitively into the affairs of others, guessing at what they do not know, and putting an unfavorable construction on the whole, I say,—scull your own boat.

When I see a farmer, at night patching up his fence by the side of his cornfields, and hear him, the next morning driving his cattle from that same field, thinks I to myself,—his boat won't stay sculled.

When I see a woman going about lecturing on slavery, with holes in the heels of her stockings, I cannot help thinking,—Madam, your boat needs sculling—very—much—indeed.

When I see a young man mortgaging a part or the whole of his farm in order to get money to pay as-boot in swapping horses, I feel very certain that some body else will soon be sculling his boat.

And when I see persons making a regular business of tattling, gossiping, tale-bearing, and mischief-making, and of back-biting, scandalising, defaming, and slandering their neighbors, on every possible occasion and in every possible manner,—to all such persons collectively and generally, and to each and every one of them individually and particularly, I say "SCULL YOUR OWN BOAT."

OLIVER OARLOCK.

Skow Harbour, March 25, 1839.

Blanks for Town Orders with receipts on the margin, for sale at

This Office.

## The "Curtis Farm" for Sale.

THE Farm recently owned and occupied by James Curtis, Esq., late of Winthrop, deceased, is now offered for sale. It is situated on the Stage road about 100 rods westerly from the Village and fronting 112 rods on the pond or lake directly below the Factory. This farm contains about 67 acres of land, almost every rod of which is first rate for tillage, and a good wood lot of 20 acres. It is well watered—produces from 35 to 40 tons of good hay and as good crops of every kind, with as little labor as any other in the vicinity. There is upon it an orchard yielding the best of fruit—one large well finished dwelling house and one small one, two barns 100 feet by 30 with a wood house, shed and other out buildings.

The flock of sheep, stock of cattle and farming-tools upon the premises together with a good pasture of 50 acres in the town of Rome are also offered for sale.

Persons desirous of purchasing, cannot fail to be suited with this chance for a bargain, upon reasonable terms by calling on **SAM'L P. BENSON, Executor.**  
Winthrop, Feb. 28, 1839.

To the Hon. Thomas Parker, Judge of the Court of Probate within and for the County of Franklin.

The petition and representation of REUBEN LORD, Guardian of Reuben H. Lord, Olive B. Lord & Jonas B. Lord, minors, children & heirs of Oliver Lord late of Farmington in the County of Franklin, deceased, respectfully shews that said minors are seized and possessed of certain real estate, situate in said Farmington and described as follows; being part of a gore on the Westerly line of Farmington being the same on which said Lord now lives containing seventy acres more or less; that said estate is unproductive of any benefit to said minors and that it will be for the interest of said minors that the same should be sold, and the proceeds put out and secured on interest. He therefore prays your honor that he may be authorized and empowered agreeably to law to sell at public or private sale the above described real estate, or such part of it as in your opinion may be expedient. All which is respectfully submitted.

REUBEN LORD.

County of Franklin, ss. At a Court of Probate, held in Farmington on the fifth day of March, 1839.

On the Petition aforesaid, Ordered, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Winthrop, that all persons interested may attend on the first Tuesday of May next, at the Court of Probate then to be holden in Farmington and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. Such notice to be given before said Court.

THOMAS PARKER, Judge.

Attest: W. DICKEY, Register.

A true copy of the petition and order thereon.

Attest: W. Dickey, Register.

3w6

## Salt Rheum.

TRUFANT'S remedy for the Salt Rheum and other cutaneous diseases such as Ring Worm, Scald Head, Shingles, Leprosy, &c. The most safe and effectual remedy ever yet discovered. This medicine may be obtained of his agents as follows; New Gloucester, Cross, Chandler & Co; Minot, N. L. Woodbury; Minot Centre, C. S. Packard; Turner Village, Harris & Perry; North Turner, Wm B. Bray; Livermore, Britten & Morrison; North Livermore, Jefferson Coolidge; Jay, Joel Paine; Wilton, S. Strickland; East Wilton, Joseph Covell; Farmington Centre, John Titcomb; Farmington Falls, Thomas Caswell; New Sharon, Joseph Bullen; Mercer, Lewis Bradley; Norridgewock, Sol. W. Bates; Skowhegan, Amos F. Parlin; Monmouth, J. B. Prescott; Greene, John Stevens; Lisbon, Joshua Gerrish; Waterville, Z. Sanger; Augusta, J. E. Ladd; Gardiner, Wm. Palmer.

And by his agents generally throughout the State.

A fresh supply just received and for sale by **SAMUEL CHANDLER** Winthrop.

Price one dollar with full directions.

The subscriber has been Agent for the sale of the above medicine for a few months, and during that time has seen persons affected with the Salt Rheum in every degree, from a very slight touch on the hand, to the covering of the whole body, completely cured by the above medicine, and would recommend it with the utmost confidence to all, affected in any degree with the above complaints. And resort has been had to this in cases of obstinate humors of years standing with entire success.

SAMUEL ADAMS, Druggist, Hallowell.

For further particulars respecting its worth read advertisements in other papers.

## Messenger Eclipse.

THIS well known thorough bred Horse, whose sire was American Eclipse and Dam by Old imported Messenger, is offered for sale on very reasonable terms.

Also—blood colt Son of Exton Eclipse out of Lady Helen by American Eclipse—for terms &c., please apply to **REUBEN H. GREEN.**  
Winslow, March 22, 1839. 3w8.